Numb. 13842. [1391]

The London Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1795.

Whitehall, December 10.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were received last Night from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd and Robert Craufurd, Esq; by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye's Army, Pfedersheim, near Worms, Nov. 12, 1795.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clerfaye, after having thrown Two Bridges over the Rhine at Gemsheim, and received a Reinforcement from General Wurmser, marched on the 10th Instant to attack General Pichegru's Army, which was encamped upon the Heights behind the Pfrim, a Rivulet that runs into the Rhine a little below Worms. General Wartensleben marched at the same Time from Altzey to attack the Enemy's Post at Kircheim.

Upon the Approach of the Austrian Army, General Pichegru quitted his very advantageous Position, and retreated towards Frankenthal and Turkheim. The Austrians could not arrive in Time to bring on a serious Affair with his Rear Guard; however, they took Three Pieces of Cannon, several Prisoners, and killed and wounded considerable Numbers.

Marshal Clerfaye encamped with the Main Army close to the Pfrim that Evening; General Wartensleben at Kircheim.

On the 11th the Marshal crossed the Pfrim, and encamped on the Right of the Road that leads from Worms to Manheim. The Enemy had evacuated Worms in the Night, and General De la Tour, with Part of the Reserve, drove them out of Frankenthal, whilst the Army was occupying it's Position. He took Three Cannon and above One Hundred Prisoners; The Enemy, in the Course of this Day, had above Two Hundred killed and wounded. The Advanced Posts were pushed towards Manheim, Turkheim and Keyserslautern.

To-day no Movement of any Consequence has taken Place on this Side.

General Wartensleben returned to Altzey the 11th, as Part of General Jourdan's Army had appeared in Front of his Posts at Kreutznach and Bingen; and To-day he has encamped with his whole Corps between these Two Places.

The Austrians lost, in the Course of the 10th and 11th, about Two Hundred and Fifty Men.

On the 10th at Night the Trenches were regularly opened at Manheim.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clerfaye, Pfedersheim, November 13, 1795.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that in the Afternoon of Yesterday, after I had sent off my last Dispatch, Part of General Pichegru's Army attacked the Austrian Post at Frankenthal. The Ground in Front of that Town is of such a Nature as to admit of the Enemy's approaching to within a very short Distance without being discovered; and they profited of this Advantage by bringing a large Body of Troops, and above Thirty Pieces of Cannon, so forward before they commenced the Attack, as almost to ensure their carrying the Place, more especially as it was not occupied in Force. They succeeded, after a terrible Fire of Grape Shot and Musquetry;

[Price Four-pence Halfpenny.]

Muſquetry: But whilſt they were making their Diſpoſitions to maintain the important Point which they had gained, the Auſtrian General De la Tour advanced with Two Battalions and Ten Squadrons, attacked the Town with the utmoſt Impetuoſity, drove the Enemy out of it, took about Three Hundred Priſoners, and killed and wounded between Five and Six Hundred.

The Auſtrians had, on this Occaſion, Eight Officers and about Two Hundred Non-Commiſſioned Officers and Privates killed and wounded.

General Pichegru has taken a Poſition with his Right to the Rhine, his Left to Turkheim; ſo that Manheim is not yet inveſted on this Side of the Rhine.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters of Marſhal Clerfaye,
Frankenthal, Nov. 15, 1795.

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordſhip, that Marſhal Clerfaye marched Yeſterday to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very ſtrong Poſition, with his Left at Turkheim, his Right to the Wood of Frieſenheim, which runs cloſe up to the Rhine a little below Manheim. His Left Wing and Centre ſtood upon very commanding Heights; the former being covered along Part of it's Front, and on it's Flank, by an impaſſable Moraſs; the latter by a Rivulet, the Banks of which were marſhy, and interſected with ſeveral deep Ditches. His Right Wing was partly in the Wood of Frieſenheim and partly in the Villages of Oggerſheim, Epſtein, and Flomerſheim, and the adjacent Incloſures. This Wing was alſo difficult of Approach from the many broad Ditches that ran along it's Front, eſpecially near the Villages and in the Wood of Frieſenheim; but, upon the Whole, it preſented fewer Obſtacles than the other Parts of the Poſition. Before the Left of his Centre was the Village of Lambſheim, where he had placed a Body of Infantry and ſome Artillery, as it ſtood upon one of the principal Roads leading towards his Camp.

Marſhal Clerfaye's Diſpoſition was as follows:

The Right, or Firſt Column, forming a ſeparate Corps of Five Battalions and Sixteen Squadrons, under General Kray, was to attack at Turkheim, and if they could not force that Point, they were at leaſt to act in ſuch a Manner as to prevent the Enemy's detaching from thence.

The Right Wing and Centre of the Army, commanded by the Marſhal in Perſon, was to march in Six Columns; Four, making Eighteen Battalions and Twenty-ſix Squadrons, to form oppoſite the Right of the Enemy's Left Wing, and oppoſite the Left of their Centre: The Two others, making Nine Battalions and Eight Squadrons, oppoſite the Remainder of their Centre.

The Left Wing, under General De la Tour, was to march in Three Columns; One of Three Battalions and Four Squadrons towards the Wood of Frieſnheim; One of Six Battalions and Twelve Squadrons towards Oggerſheim; One of Five Battalions and Ten Squadrons towards Flomerſheim and Epſtein.

The Whole had a proper Proportion of heavy Artillery.

Generals De la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack till the Village of Lambſheim, which formed a ſaliant Point in the Enemy's Poſition, was carried. General Kray was then to begin, and General De la Tour, as ſoon as the Right Wing and Centre began to form and cannonade the Enemy's Line, after the taking of Lambſheim, but not before, becauſe his Attack muſt neceſſarily be ſo much facilitated by theſe Movements.

The Column that marched towards the Wood of Frieſenheim was ordered not to make a *real* Attack till the Villages of Flomerſheim and Epſtein were carried, and the Attack upon Oggerſheim, which was to follow immediately upon theſe Events, was taking a favorable Turn. By theſe Means the Troops in the Wood of Frieſenheim would be turned on their Left; at the ſame Time that they were attacked in Front, and of Courſe obliged to abandon their Poſition without making that Reſiſtance which they might otherwiſe have been enabled to do from the Nature of the Ground.

The Columns had ſome Diſtance to march to their reſpective Stations, ſo that it was Eleven o'Clock before the Village of Lambſheim could be attacked. It was ſtormed with great Bravery by Two Battalions, and the Army began it's Formation immediately.

General Kray now reported that the Part of the Enemy's Army immediately oppoſed to him was ſo ſtrongly poſted, and ſo numerous, that he could neither attack them in Front, nor turn their Flank. As ſoon as the Marſhal received this Report, he advanced with his Right Wing and Centre towards the Rivulet that covered the Enemy's Poſition; but he found the whole Bottom in which it runs ſo extremely marſhy, and interſectrd with Water-Courſes, that he could only croſs it in Three Places, and with at moſt Six Men abreaſt. This he conſidered as too dangerous a Manœuvre to attempt immediately under the Fire of the Enemy's Batteries, and expoſed to the Attacks of their Cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his Diſpoſition; reinforced General De la Tour from his Centre, and kept up a heavy Cannonade, puſhing at the ſame Time Two Battalions, a ſmall Body of Cavalry, and a Battery of heavy Artillery, acroſs the Rivulet at Two different Points, as if he intended to croſs with the Army; but giving Orders to the Troops, whom it was neceſſary to expoſe in this Manner, not to advance after they had formed at the Head of the Defiles. This Manœuvre had the deſired Effect, by preventing the Enemy from reinforcing their Right, and it gave General De la Tour an Opportunity of defeating them entirely on that Wing. By the Time it was Duſk, he had carried all that Part of their Poſition; and if the Action had happened at a Seaſon of the Year when the Days are longer, the Victory would have been of the moſt complete and brilliant Nature, becauſe the Enemy's Centre and Left could not poſſibly keep their Ground after their Right had given Way, and the Auſtrian Cavalry would have been able to attack them in their Retreat with the moſt decided Advantage. However, the Night coming on made this impoſſible; therefore General Pichegru effected his Retreat behind the Reebach, (a Rivulet that runs from Neuſtadt into the Rhine above Manheim) after having evacuated the Works which

which form a Protection to Manheim on the Side of the River, and abandoned all Communication with the Garriſon.

Manheim is now cloſely inveſted, and the Object of Marſhal Clerfaye's Manœuvres, ſince he ſtormed the entrenched Camp before Mayence, completely attained.

The Auſtrians had on this Occaſion Twenty-ſeven Officers and between Seven and Eight Hundred Men killed and wounded. They took between Six and Seven Hundred Priſoners, and Six Pieces of Cannon.

The French Loſs in Killed and Wounded was very great, according to all the Reports of the Deſerters and Priſoners.

During the Battle General Naundorff, who was poſted with a Light Corps upon the Right of Gelheim, puſhed on ſtrong Parties on the Roads leading to Kaiſerſlautern.

Marſhal Clerfaye marches To-day, and encamps with his Left to the Rhine above Manheim, his Right to the Mountains between Turkheim and Neuſtadt.

General Pichegru's Retreat has rendered his Communication with General Jourdain more difficult. The latter has advanced with Part of his Army towards General Wartenſleben, who is poſted behind the Nake Rivulet, beween Kreutzenach and Bingen; and on the 12th he attacked the Poſt of Kreutzenach, but was repulſed with the Loſs of a great Number of Men and Two Pieces of Cannon.

The firſt Parallel before Manheim is opened at a very ſhort Diſtance from the Works, and the Siege is carrying on with the utmoſt Vigour.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Robert Craufurd, Eſq; to Lord Grenville, dated Head Quarters of General Wurmſer's Army, near Manheim, Nov. 23, 1795.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordſhip, that the Commandant of Manheim having, the Night before laſt, ſent out an Officer to General Wurmſer to propoſe Terms for the Surrender of the Place, a Capitulation was concluded Yeſterday Morning, by which it was agreed that the Garriſon ſhould march out with the uſual Honours, lay down their Arms on the Glacis, and become Priſoners of War.

As ſoon as the Capitulation was ſigned, the Auſtrian Troops occupied the Out-Works, and Two of the Gates of the Town, viz. the Heidelberg and Rhine Gates.

The Garriſon marched out this Morning, and the Place was taken Poſſeſſion of by General Wurmſer, in the Name of His Imperial Majeſty, after a Siege of only Twelve Days of open Trenches.

The French Troops, which by this Event are become Priſoners of War, conſiſt of Ten Half Brigades, or Thirty Battalions of Infantry, a proportionate Corps of Artillery, Sappers, Miners, &c. and a Squadron of Huſſars, making in the whole Four Generals, 389 Officers, and 9949 Non commiſſioned Officers and Privates.

This great Diminution of Force muſt be ſeverely felt by the Enemy, at a Time when his Armies are ſo weakened and diſpirited, and their Strength rapidly declining by the immenſe Deſertion which daily takes Place.

The incloſed Liſt of the Garriſon of Manheim is a corroborating Proof of the Truth of the Information that is received from all Quarters upon this Subject, as, of the Ten Half Brigades or Thirty Battalions of Infantry, which if compleat ought to amount to Thirty Thouſand Men, the actual Strength is only Eight Thouſand Three Hundred and Seventy-two. Their Officers acknowledge that they have long ſince ceaſed to receive any Recruits.

State of the French Garriſon of Manheim, at the Time of its Surrender.

Names of Corps.	No. of Officers.	No. of Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates.	Total
19th Half Brigade Infantry,	38	866	904
169th Ditto, - -	37	996	1033
108th Ditto, - -	11	404	415
139th Ditto, - -	26	694	720
204th Ditto, - -	18	498	516
4th Ditto, - -	16	715	731
89th Ditto, - -	59	886	94
202d Ditto, - -	44	1105	1149
21ſt Ditto, - -	45	1000	1045
26th Ditto, - -	37	877	914
Detachment of the 7th Regiment of Huſſars,	4	50	54
4th Battalion of Sappers, -	7	304	311
8th Ditto, - -	3	172	175
6th Company of Miners, -	3	29	32
Detachment of the 5th Regiment of Light-Artillery, - -	1	45	46
5th Regiment of Artillery,	33	631	664
Pontoneers of the Rhine,	6	111	117
National Gens d'Armes, -	1	27	28
Sick and Wounded, -	—	539	539
	389	9949	10338

CAPITULATION propoſed by the General of Diviſion Montaign, commanding the French Troops at Manheim, to General Count de Wurmſer, commanding the Auſtrian Troops before that Town.

Article I.

GENERAL Montaign ſhall deliver up the Fortreſs of Manheim to the Count de Wurmſer, on the of November, with the Warlike Stores and Artillery therein, and in the State in which they now are.

Anſwer.—The Fortreſs ſhall be delivered up on the 23d of November.

Article II.

The French Troops ſhall march out of Manheim, with their Arms and Baggage, as ſoon as the Means ſhall be arranged for their paſſing to the Left Side of the Rhine; in all Caſes they ſhall march on the of November, and take the Route which ſhall be agreed upon between the Two Commanding Generals.

Anſwer.—The French Garriſon ſhall be Priſoners of War: They ſhall march out of the Place on the 23d of November, with the Honours of War, and ſhall lay down their Arms on the Glacis at Nine o'Clock in the Morning: They ſhall take the Route which ſhall be directed by General Count De Wurmſer.

Artic